



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The case of plague in Constantinople.

[Clipping from the Berliner Tageblatt, January 14, 1901.—Sent by P. A. Surg. J. B. Greene.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, *January 14, 1901.*

The Vienna New Free Press is informed from Constantinople concerning the case of plague which has occurred there, as follows:

The captain of the bark, from Beikos on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, carried the disease about with him for six days before he went in his bark to Scutari, where a Turkish physician immediately declared it to be a case of suspected plague and had the man removed to the medical school at Stamboul. There Professor Nicolle, a pupil of Pasteur, confirmed the evidence of plague bacilli. On the following evening the sick man died, death being accompanied with all the symptoms of the plague. By command of the Sultan, about 150 persons who had been in contact with the dead man were arrested within thirty-six hours and put in plague quarantine. The house of the bark captain, in Beikos, was demolished, all the woodwork, furniture, and clothing were burned, and the seat before the café, where the man last sat, was also destroyed by burning. The bark in which he was taken to Scutari was sunk in the sea. The boatman had not been in contact with foreign persons or ships. The infection was probably introduced with oily grain (sesame), which now, during the festival of Ramazan, is imported in large quantities. The plague has been likewise introduced into Egypt by means of sesame imported from India. In Beirut and Smyrna, cases of plague have also been confirmed among dealers in sesame.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January 13, 1901.*

The sanitary authorities categorically deny that there have occurred any further cases of plague; that no cases have been concealed.

BUCHAREST, *January 13, 1901.*

The sanitary council has fixed a ten days' quarantine upon arrivals from the surrounding districts of Constantinople and Smyrna, as well as all other infected districts in Sulina.

As the railway administration makes known, the Ostende Express and the Orient Express train only go as far as Bucharest, as the traffic on the line from Bucharest to Constanza, as well as the traffic by the Roumanian Steamship Company between Constanza and Constantinople, have been discontinued.

Plague on a ship.

[Clipping from the Berliner Tageblatt, Tuesday, January 15, 1901.—Sent by P. A. Surg. J. B. Greene.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, *January 16, 1901.*

A telegram from London states: The steamer *Highland Prince* coming from La Plata, has arrived in Shields Harbor. During the voyage 4 persons, including the captain and 1 of the mates, died of the plague. Other members of the crew were likewise attacked with the disease but have recovered.